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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Farmer, and the Family Circle.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1871. NO. 328.

FIRST EDITION.

Chicago's Woe.

Latest from the Burned City.

The People Becoming Hopeful.

Quiet and Good Order Restored.

Relief Committees Well Organized.

Business Men Resuming Operations.

Another Meeting of Bankers.

The Total Insurance $120,000,000.

Creditors All Show Leniency.

Nearly $1,500,000 in Money Received.

Food and Clothing Pouring In.

How Insurance Companies Stand.

Many of Them Completely Ruined.

Graphic Description of the Fire.

What Eye-Witnesses Thought of It

Relief Movement in our Cities

Individual Subscriptions About $60,000.

$100,000 Placed at the Disposal of Mayor Mason.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

CHICAGO, October 12, 8 P. M.—There was no renewal of the fires last night, and nothing occurred to disturb the city. General Sheridan has complete control, and confidence is fully restored.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORLD.

The various Committees are busy, and now that relief is thoroughly organized all the needy are being relieved.

At a meeting of the various Committees from other cities, held in this last evening, the following appeal was unanimously adopted:

"The Relief Committees appointed by the different cities of the country, to forward the liberal gifts of invest ic the immediate necessities of the deva-tated city of Chicago, beg leave to present this appeal to the commercial men and capitalists of the United States: After a careful survey of a calamity unparalleled in the history of the world, and from the evidences before them of overwhelming losses, mental trials, individual sufferings and destitution, which are before experienced by any community and pray their fellow-citizens, and especially those having business relations with the city of Chicago—a city whose enterprise,industry and exhaustless energy, have conferred benefits upon the whole people,to sustain the business men in this their hour of trial. Their calamity is great, let your confidence abide with them. Extend to them a generous liberality by compromise and extensions which are needed, and by the means unchanged, and that, with the courage and energy hitherto displayed, we are justified in believing that our prosperity will be again restored.

Resolved, That while we propose to stand by our beloved city in this her great hour of peril with wills undaunted, the overwhelming generosity of the world has filled our cup with relief, and our hearts are too full to express the gratitude that swells in the bosom of every inhabitant of this city. We can only say, God bless the noble hearted people of the world, and spare them from such a calamity as has befallen us.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chairman.
IRA HOLMES, Secretary.

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Dr. Frear, one of our well known physicians, who, with his family, was reported as being suffocated in the basement of the Hospital, Society building, is safe and well, as was also his family.

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The New Orleans Knights of Pythias hold a Convention to-morrow for the benefit of Chicago. At Odiwell's Academy of Music, last night, Hyman & Rumsey's Minstrels give a grand complimentary benefit to Chicago on Monday night.

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SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS FROM GOV. HAYES.

4 P. M.—GOV. HAYES, who has been here for three days, assisting the work with his usual energy and practical good sense for which he is noted, issues the following suggestions:

To the People of Ohio: It is believed by the best informed citizens here that many thousands of the sufferers must be provided with the necessities of life during the whole winter. Let their efforts to raise contributions be energetically pushed. Money, fuel, flour, pork, clothing and other articles not perishable, should be collected as soon as possible, especially money, fuel and flour. Mr. Medill, of the *Tribune*, and other leaders of those who will need assistance at about 70,000.

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To His Honor, the Mayor: The preservation of the peace and good order of the city having been entrusted to me by your Honor, I am happy to state that no case of outbreak or disorder has been reported, and no authenticated attempt at incendiarism has reached me, and that the people of the city are calm, quiet and well disposed. The military force disposed is ample to maintain order, should it be necessary to protect the district devastated by fire; still, I would suggest, that citizens be found to have their watchfulness until the smouldering fires of the burned buildings are entirely extinguished.

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Mayor Mason issues the following appeal: "Clothing and all protection from cold will be needed through the winter, as well as now. Send forward in as large quantities as possible. Collect money and hold it subject to our order. Send in provisions that will keep. Cooked meats may spoil before we can distribute them. All supplies now sent will want to husband our resources as much as possible, for a long winter is before us. The suffering will continue until our lighting causes are again regulated to sustain their families.

[Signed,] WM. B. MASON, Mayor."

WORDS OF ANT SAVED.

The statement telegraphed yesterday that all the pictures in the House gallery were destroyed is, happily, incorrect. Mr. Aiken, the Superintendent of the gallery, was enabled to remove the entire contents, together with many of the pictures in Mr. Crosby's private gallery.

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Since Christ died for our sins. We can only offer our thanks for their loving kindness. Words falter on our lips. "Only our streaming eyes can tell how deeply we feel their goodness. While, however, the stricken people have already recovered from the first stunning, bewildering effects of the terrible blow to their business, they are manfully girding themselves to rebuild their ruined fortunes.

The eighty dead bodies already

LYING IN GHASTLY ROWS IN THE MORGUE,

The two long columns of names of the missing in this morning's paper, the churches and school houses crowded still with half clothed, weeping women and children, are terrible reminders of the calamity, whose whose horrors no words will ever be found to describe. The bodies in the morgue were mostly found in the North Side, and it is but too certain only a small portion of the number who were

CAUGHT IN THE RAGING SEA OF FLAMES

And utterly consumed. The Coroner, on yesterday, held inquests on sixty-four of these bodies, only twenty of which were recognizable. Of these it was that of Henry J. Ullman, the banker, the finding of whose body was mentioned yesterday. The body was of a male, about 40 years old, and by the body of the man who had crawled into a large water main, was recognized as that of Mr. Ullman. Beginning at No. 31, Milwaukee avenue. About twenty bodies of those secured were taken from the basements of two individuals, who had gone there for safety. Extend to them a generous liberality by compromise and extensions which are needed, and by the means unchanged, and that, with the courage and energy hitherto displayed, we are justified in believing that our prosperity will be again restored.

Resolved, That while we propose to stand by our beloved city in this her great hour of peril with wills undaunted, the overwhelming generosity of the world has filled our cup with relief, and our hearts are too full to express the gratitude that swells in the bosom of every inhabitant of this city. We can only say, God bless the noble hearted people of the world, and spare them from such a calamity as has befallen us.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

THE Philadelphia *Day* of Wednesday announces the death of Senator GEORGE CONNELL, of that city, which event took place on Tuesday, after an illness of several weeks. He was on that day elected by the Republicans to the Senate for the fourth time, and his death necessitates a special election. His majority was about 6,000.

IOWA maintains her position in the list of Republican States, the majority in the State being so large as to create some doubt whether the Democratic party has even an existence there. The great chain of Republican States is sound in every link.

THE immortality of the press was, perhaps, never so strikingly shown as in the fact that, notwithstanding the complete destruction of all the great dailies of Chicago by the late fire—that offices, presses, types, everything which entered into their composition—were swept away into utter annihilation, they have without exception reappeared, while yet the ashes are hot under their feet, and the embers of the conflagration are smouldering all around them. This is certainly the creation of life from under the very ribs of death itself, and conveys some faint idea of the deathless vigor and vitality which inhere in that subtle essence called "the press," and which neither flood nor flame can destroy.

HON. F. R. BRUNOT and T. K. CREE, Esq., arrived home Wednesday evening, and received a cordial welcome from numerous friends. They have been absent four months and a half, and have traveled a distance of over ten thousand miles. They passed unharmed through the Indian country, and met with their only misfortune in Chicago, where their baggage was almost totally destroyed. Mr. CREE, who acted as private secretary to Mr. BRUNOT, had their expense accounts, vouchers, &c., in his trunks, which were burned. He also had a valuable collection of minerals, and Indian and Chinese curiosities, which he intended to contribute to the Library Association, but these too were lost. In regard to the acceptance of the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, tendered to Mr. BRUNOT, we can only say authoritatively that he has not absolutely declined to accept. While his knowledge of the wants of the department, and his regard for the welfare of the Indians, prompt him to aid the Government as far as compatible with his private interests, he cannot see his way clear to a full discharge of all the duties except at great personal sacrifice. He will visit Washington next week, when his determination will probably be made known to the President. In the meantime, he is being most urgently solicited, here and elsewhere, by those who desire to see the Indian service reformed, to accept. It is well known that the President is extremely desirous that Mr. BRUNOT should take charge of the department.

IT is doubtless a good thing to have the imagination strongly developed, but not when it is constantly wet through. The Richmond *Enquirer*, for instance, is considerable of a poet in its way, but it is far too lachrymose to be agreeable. It is as tearful as a statue of NIOBE, carved out of a dripping rock, and has a better command of its watery resources than had the immortal JOE TROTTER himself. In a late article on the future of Virginia, for example, instead of encouraging the people of that State to set promptly about the work of bettering, as far as may be, the commercial and financial consequences of her participation in rebellion, and lifting her to that rank to which her resources and geographical position entitle her, it paints a picture of the siege and destruction of Jerusalem, using "water" colors of so fearful a hue that it makes the blood run cold to look upon them, and then anticipates a similar doom for Virginia, which it predicts will—

"Become a prey to a cruel and restless enemy, who will not leave one stone standing on another to remind us of the past—who will drive the ploughshare over our traditions and memories."

And do numerous other terrible things without the slightest feeling of pity or remorse. What has come over the *Enquirer* that it has so utterly lost the pluck and cheerfulness which distinguished it less than a year ago? Then, it whistled like a woodman swinging his good keen axe to make him a clearing. Now it whines like a whipped spaniel, and weeps worse than a shower bath. This is either knavery, or idiocy, or a compound of both. A year ago the *Enquirer* thanked its stars that the nineteenth century had at last dawned on Virginia now it raves and moans because the sun is fully up. We recommend that journal to look for an instant on Chicago, standing fearless and hopeful amid her smouldering ruins, lay well to heart the lesson which it teaches, and cease playing the coward and fool.

ELECTION RETURNS.

They come in slowly, but there is no doubt as to the result in the State or Legislature. We conclude that the former will be in the neighborhood of 15,000; in the latter a majority in both branches, as before reported. The defeat of SHUMUCK and MCKEE in the Beaver, Washington and Butler Legislative district, is unexpected but does not effect the general result, as the Republican gains are more than equal to the losses. MCJUNKIN, in Venango, about whom there was some doubt, is elected by about one hundred.

A CHICAGO LESSON.

Not the less because from center to circumference the country sympathizes with Chicago in its unparalleled calamity, should we be mindful of the lessons which the dread disaster conveys. One of the most important of these is the necessity of paying, in the building of houses and other edifices, greater attention to solidity of structure, and less to mere glitter and show. In our architecture, as in our political and social fabrics, there is too much veneering and polish, and too little substantiality and power of resistance. Whether it be a nation or a city, the conditions of endurance are that it must dig deep, and build strong. Aside from the central portion of Chicago the city was for the most part built up of small frame structures, which under the high drouths that had so long prevailed, were ready as tinder to take fire, while many of the imposing and stately business houses and private dwellings themselves were by no means as massive as they appeared to the eye; strength being subordinated to elegance, and shoddy cornice work taking the place of granite homeliness. According to the statistics of that city for the year 1870, only 6,584 of the 48,500 houses embraced within the city limits were of brick or stone; the remaining 41,716 being wooden structures. Here were seven frame buildings to one of brick or stone; which, coupled with the fact that the city was roofed with wood, tin, or composition material, and paved with timber saturated in tar, furnished a perpetual invitation to fire. Chicago will of course profit by her mistakes, and rebuild her walls upon more enduring principles, but the admonition which the catastrophe conveys applies equally to all large towns and cities. Haste and heedlessness are not elements of enduring progress. Chicago arose out of the swamps like an exhalation of the dawn, and like an exhalation has passed away. Rome was the the slow, laborious work of centuries, and it is standing still. Marble facings are pleasant to look upon, but there should be something more than flimsy laths behind. Alike into our houses and into our institutions we must put better and stouter material.

PITTSBURGH OBSERVATORY AND LONGITUDE.

While most of our readers may reasonably be assumed to have some general knowledge of the important work for many years carried on by the United States Coast Survey, probably few of them are aware that it is now extending its observations within the interior of the country. We need hardly say that the great object of these observations is to attain results practical and utilitarian in the strict sense of those terms, one of these results being the determination of the positions of all the principal cities on the continent, with the utmost scientific exactness. Among the means used for the attainment of such accuracy may be mentioned those stars whose record in the *Nautical Almanac*, is the great resource of navigators, and the several astronomical observatories of the country, whose various instruments and apparatus render essential service. Thus at the present time, the cities of Columbus and Cleveland, and the observatories at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are each of them the scene of co-operative labors, all directed toward a common object, the determination of the precise longitude of each of the places named. As a difference of four minutes of time between two places, makes a difference of one degree of longitude, the problem would seem to be a very simple one, easily resolved by the mere comparison of distant chronometers or clocks. Upon this method the ship captain chiefly depends for ascertaining his longitude at sea, as every reader knows. Taking with him a chronometer, set according to the time of a given place, as Greenwich or Washington, he finds out the time where he happens to be, by observing with the sextant when the sun is at the highest point, that is when it is noon. Comparing the result with the indication of his chronometer, to reduce the difference of time to difference of longitude, is the work of a few minutes, and the sailor knows that his ship is so many degrees east or west of the meridian of the place for which his time-keeper is set.

A much more complicated and trustworthy method is the one being now applied by the Coast Survey in longitude determination, in which our Pittsburgh Observatory is taking part. It is, in fact, the most perfect of all methods; it is known as "the American method," and was brought to completness and efficiency by the early labors of MITCHELL, BOND, LOCKE, and WALKER. We are, however, not sufficiently scientific to describe it in a manner satisfactory to readers; a deficiency which we regret, as we are sure that a just account of it would afford them some measure of the gratification which we have ourselves derived from its inspection. Let it suffice to state that it depends on the joint employment of the astronomical clock, the chronograph, and the transit instrament. The stations, say Cambridge and Pittsburgh, whose difference of longitude is sought, are brought into electrical connection by means of telegraph wires—the transit of the same star is observed at the same time at each station by means of the appropriate instrument, and by means of the chronograph or time recorder, the moment of the star's transit is instantaneously registered at both the stations. Of course the mean of all the differences converted from sidereal into mean solar time gives the difference of longitude. But this general statement imparts no impression of the exceeding delicacy of the work, or of the precision of the instruments used, or of the minute care with which the entire operation has to be conducted by the superintendent of the Observatory. Still less does it intimate the laborious calculations required for the elimination of errors. The extreme precision called for by the nature of the problem may be indicated by the fact, that as the observatory and the transit instrument are borne along together by the rotation of the earth, at the rate of nearly a quarter of a mile in a second of time, an error of a second in the determination of the time would involve an error in the estimated longitude of a corresponding amount. The chronograph determines the time with a probable error of something like the one-hundredth part of a second, though even this measure of accuracy is reached only by repeated observations and exchanges of signals. (And here, by the way, we may remark that to overhear colloquies between astronomers stationed so many hundred miles apart, is something to remember and think about!) Minute errors introduced by changes in the position of the most stably mounted instruments, induced by heat and other disturbing influences which interfere with the final result, furnish occasion for some of the laborious calculations referred to above.

The position of the Pittsburgh observatory having been determined with such care, it is expected that its meridian will hereafter serve as the meridian from which the positions of all points in the great survey of the Western and Middle States may be determined or to which they may be referred. At least we venture with some confidence thus to anticipate, that throughout the vast territory designated, the meridian of Pittsburgh will ultimately be as familiarly spoken of as in other latitudes the meridian of Greenwich. These cities will thus owe to the presence of their observatory an honorable distinction, not destitute of material advantages, for which some other, "no mean cities," would be willing to pay a great price.

When mentioning the observatory in connection with the interesting and important work now in progress, the occasion seems one not to be neglected for directing public attention to those constant services by which the same institution promotes the general welfare. Already for a considerable period not only the people of these cities, but the entire traveling community have been indebted to the Pittsburgh Observatory for the time supplied by its standard mean time clock. By automatic mechanism in connection with the telegraph, this time is incessantly supplied to points as far apart as Philadelphia and Erie. After practical trial the system was found so useful and satisfactory by the railroad companies, that even now the time distribution from the Pittsburgh Observatory is more extensive than from any other Observatory in the world, with the single exception of Greenwich. Every reader at once perceives how much the safety of railroad travel is enhanced in consequence of the accurately identical time, by which trains are now run on the principal roads of the State. This benefit, however, is not all; an incidental advantage of the time distribution over such immense areas as those to which it is being extended and which it has already covered, is the abolition of all the vexatious differences of local times. When the Western railroads shall have adopted this time, as they probably soon will do, the time of the Observatory will be the one time used on the great Southern lines of traffic, which unite the Mississippi with the Atlantic. Should our city authorities place the public clocks here in the same electrical circuit which already stretches to the ocean, and which will unite us with the great river of the West, the traveler will no longer experience the troublesome changes from Philadelphia to Altoona time, from Altoona to Columbus time, and so on, but from one extremity to the other of the vast extent, trains will run and passengers set their watches by the common time of the entire route, which will be that of our own city. For a good while the principal jewelers and watch-makers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have used the Observatory time, so that it already regulates most of the clocks and watches of the two cities. As a matter of local importance we trust that the City Hall and other public clocks will, before long, be placed under the same exact regulation.

The practical advantages just indicated are by no means all that are destined to inure to the public from the Pittsburgh Observatory, under its present efficient superintendence. In addition to its own proper work, it is already and will doubtless more and more become the center or nucleus of other scientific interests and labors. As a single illustration of this remark, we may state the fact, that our National Government through the Coast Survey, establishing temporary magnetic observatories, has selected our Observatory grounds as the site of one of them, for the sake of the proximity of the instruments and means of telegraphic communication which it possesses.

To cultivated minds, however, no apology in the form of immediate or direct practical results is needed to justify those scientific investigations for which an astronomical observatory exists. In fact, we trust that we have readers not a few capable of feeling the affront of such a suggestion. They well know that most of those astounding inventions by which modern society and modern life have been made what they are, owe their existence to scientific discoveries which were sought for or stumbled upon by men, who were not thinking of material values as the proper outcome of their inquiries. However, we would not disparage utility as an aim of research, and, indeed, it is almost certain sooner or later to be its product, when research is earnestly pursued. Though among the several lines of labor in which the Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Observatory has been for some time or will be engaged, a part pertain to the interest of pure science, it may be confidently anticipated that they also will be found useful in the end. Among these labors may be mentioned prolonged observations on the sun, a subject of intense interest at present to the scientific men of all countries. Aided not only as hitherto by the spectroscope, but also by the reflecting galvanometer of Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON, recently procured, Professor LANGLEY intends, we understand, to continue his researches on the relative heat of different parts of the sun-spots and the solar disc. In connection with other observers, labors for the revision of the measurements of Southern double stars will also engage the attention of the Superintendent. Another line of work to be carried on in the Observatory is understood to be a series of observations with the transit for time determinations, extending over two or three years, and involving over a thousand observations of the standard stars. All such observations will of course be reduced and preserved in the form of permanent records, with the accompanying calculations and chronograph sheets. This work will be incidentally useful in improving our knowledge of the exact positions of such principal stars as the *Nautical Almanac* employs for the great benefit of navigation, and for such geodetic work as that carried on by the coast survey.

In giving the foregoing details concerning the Pittsburgh Observatory and its operations, the only source of hesitation with us has been the fear of offending the sensitive modesty and scientific spirit of the accomplished astronomer at its head. However, the establishment is much dependent for increasing efficiency upon the sympathy and support of citizens of means; like other institutions in this country, to prosper it must be in a certain sense popular. In reference to the Observatory we are sure that a knowledge of facts is alone necessary to enlist lively and very general interest in its behalf. Though Professor LANGLEY found it a nullity or a mere name, and has had it in charge only five or six years, it is not only already prominent, as we have seen above, as a most useful agency in connection with the internal commerce and travel, and with the scientific development of the country, but it is also in scientific intercourse with the celebrated observatories of Europe. In illustration of the latter fact we are enabled to state that within the last month the English government, through the Lords of the Admiralty, has made it a recipient of the very costly and charily bestowed publications of Greenwich; a decisive indication, among other things, of the opinion and expectations concerning the Pittsburgh Observatory, entertained by such foreign astronomers as G. B. AIRY, the English Astronomer Royal. It is reasonably to be hoped, indeed expected, that a long time will not elapse before its work will warrant it in publishing volumes to bestow in return for such gifts. Professor LANGLEY is young and still in the early stage of his professional career, to which he is wholly devoted. In view of the foregoing facts commendation would be superfluous, if it were not impertinent. We may, however, give expression to the confidence we feel that he is destined, if his life be spared, to perform no insignificant part in the scientific history of the country.

Before dismissing the subject of the Observatory we cannot refrain from making brief reference to those pecuniary benefactions by which it has been enabled to attain to its actual position. As already intimated, when the present superintendent took charge he found nothing but the observatory walls, and the equatorial, the latter in a condition which precluded its proper use, while a considerable debt rested on the property, and no provision existed for the maintenance of a professional observer. Before the institution could enter upon its proper work it was absolutely necessary to remodel the building, and to procure a great number of new instruments, some of them costly. It must also be conceded that, in memory of the past history of the concern, decided scepticism as to its future usefulness may certainly have seemed reasonable to the lair mind. The more credit is therefore due to those public spirited citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny who, under the unpromising circumstances of the case, liberally furnished the funds required. MR. ALEXANDER NIMICK, MR. DAVID MCCANDLESS, MESSRS. HUSSEY and HOWE, and MR. R. WATSON, whose admirable scientific attainments well qualified him to appreciate the importance of the object, each of those gentlemen entitled himself to a place on the list of the Observatory's benefactors. To the strictly private and unostentatious generosity of another citizen of Pittsburgh, Mr. WILLIAM THAW, somewhat more than a passing mention is due, even at the risk of offending the unselfish spirit which prompts his many acts of beneficence. Without aiming at precision of statement, or entering into details, we may say that his gifts to the Observatory, have in the aggregate, been only second to his recent splendid donation of a hundred thousand dollars to the Western University. Those who know Mr. THAW, are well aware that these acts of liberality and public spirit, are the proper expression of a mind and heart which find their most acceptable gratification in the promotion of human happiness, and in the advancement of human knowledge. The increase of the general good is the only reward he has ever sought, and, therefore, the success which has hitherto attended the work of the Observatory, no doubt, seems to him and its other benefactors an ample return for their gifts. Let us trust that the Western University also, the guardian of the observatory, may, under its laborious President and able Faculty, prosper in a degree to justify amply the benefactions of the past, and to call forth, if they shall be needed, ever fresh acts of liberality in time to come.

BUT for the Chicago exaitement, a New York letter states, the startling developments by the Committee of Seventy would have produced a marked sensation. As it is, there is a great flutter in official circles in and about the City Hall, it being confessed now that the chain of evidence against the plunderers of the Treasury is now being drawn so tight that the escape of the guilty parties is impossible. Mayor Hall has again intimated to his friends that his name has been extensively forged to money warrants, and in due time, he says, he will demonstrate the fact regardless of the parties incupated.

SOME men are equal to almost any trial, have hearts that are always brave, but never more so than in face of danger. We count Mr. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, a conspicuous member of this class. His courage is of the kind for the fiery ordeal through which that city has in some measure just passed. *The Tribune* has reappeared. No doubt his associates thoroughly seconded his efforts, but we venture to say and it is no disparagement to them—that to his capacity for organization and his indomitable will, the early reappearance of the *Tribune* is in no small degree due.

ALTHOUGH the woman suffragists are proclaiming that in the Territory of Utah the "women vote independently of their husbands," a writer on the spot declares that "there are not fifteen women in the Territory who have cast a vote at all." We suspect that the fact is that this is about the proportion of women in the country at large who want suffrage.

BY an act of the last Legislature the people of the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia voted on Tuesday for and against granting license for the sale of liquor in that ward. The result was a majority of 1,223 against license in a total vote of 3,627.

ROTHERMEL'S "Battle of Gettysburg" was on exhibition at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts last week, and as the building containing it was burned, it is feared that this magnificent piece of art has been destroyed.

Return of the Buffalo Hunters.

General Sheridan and party, consisting of himself, Major General Rucker and Dr. Asch, of his staff; Gen. Anson Stager, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph; Samuel Johnston and Charles L. Wilson, of Chicago; James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of the York *Herald*; Leonard W. Jerome, Lawrence R. Jerome, Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, Carrol Livingston, J. G. Heckster, and Gen. H. E. Davies, Jr., of New York; Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, of Pittsburgh, and M. E. Rogers, of Philadelphia, returned to Chicago on Wednesday from a very successful buffalo hunt on the western plains. The hunt was commenced after reaching Fort McPherson. A cup was voted to the slayer of the first buffalo, and also one for the first elk. Ten miles out seven buffalo were seen, and the chase at once begun. General Fitzhugh secured the first tongue and brush, and became winner of the cups. Crosby made a good second, and Livingston third, whilst Jerome, the younger, brought in the trophies from the fourth. Before the camp fires were lighted, Wilson brought in an elk of about 600 pounds avordupois, and became the winner of the cup. On the second day General Stager brought in six, Lawrence Jerome four, and every one of the party two or three. All having now killed buffaloes, but little interest was taken in the scene on the return to the adjacent hillsides, except to secure enough for use in the camp. The hunt continued eight days, and was successfully completed without an accident. On reaching Fort Hays the party started on their return in a palace car of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Orange Blossoms.

The Grangemen are rapidly increasing their numbers in New York and vicinity. Business has multiplied to such an extent since the July riots, consequent upon the initiation of new members, etc., that the lodges now meet every week instead of twice a months. The "A. P. A's" (American Protestant Association) are also extending their membership at a rapid rate; many of the Protestant Irishmen are connecting themselves with both organizations. The Orangemen are already making preparations for the grand parade on the 23d of February, which they are determined shall surpass in numbers and display any of their previous processions, in the old world or the new. Five thousand "Washington Camps" (another similar Protestant organization) are coming on from Pennsylvania to participate in the parade.

THE BALTIMORE EXCURSION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In view of the profound grief, which rests like a pall on the entire country, consequent on the dreadful calamity which has almost blotted out one of our greatest cities from the map of the nation, would it not be well to indefinitely postpone our proposed excursion to Baltimore?

It is said this excursion and entertainment will cost our friends at Baltimore the round sum of fifty thousand dollars. Would it not be better to have a meeting of Councils and the invited guests and then thanking Baltimore for her proffered kindness, ask leave respectfully to decline, in order that Chicago may have that much more of their liberality? For one, although kindly invited by the committee, I can not think of banqueting and pleasuring when one hundred thousand of our fellow-citizens are homeless and naked. We execrate the memory of Nero, who fiddled whilst Rome was burning, but our proposed excursion will strike the public heart at this moment as almost reprehensible.

W.

[The observations of our correspondent have force, but probably should be addressed to Baltimore. No doubt Pittsburgh would readily forego the anticipated pleasure, but she is the guest and Baltimore the host. It is a matter about which the two cities could at once agree, no doubt, if considered promptly, as it must be if at all.]

The Warning has been Heeded.

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be, When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, when an established specific, proven by twenty years' experience to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested the evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the west, southwest, and south, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dispepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

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Hats and Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF

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AT LOW PRICES.

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Large Decalcomani, Bohemian and Parian Vases, at $1 00 a pair.
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Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
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All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
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Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

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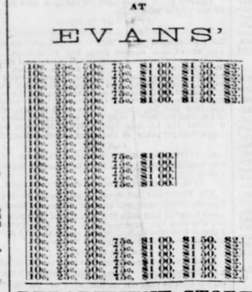

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The Concert is for the Benefit of the

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The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy purchasers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they were personally present to superintend the entire affair.

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We have a splendid stock of Material, and can supply any Lady with a Cloak from the Richest Velvet to the Cheapest Sacking in a day's notice, and in a manner which we guarantee will be satisfactory.

A magnificent Line of Black and Colored Silks in Glace and Gros Grain, the best value ever offered; prices from $1 to $5 per yard. New and complete stock of French, German and Paisley Cashmere Shawls, from $5 to $50. Several hundred Woolen Shawls, at less than manufacturer's prices

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Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

M. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, 6 AND 7 Per Cent. Interest, Free and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Plate Coke & Double Track Road.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 100 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, October 12, 1871.

Money in our local market shows a healthful activity and is in good demand among business men. Our money institutions are acting with great caution owing to the general feeling of uneasiness growing out of complications caused by the Chicago fire. Amidst the prevailing distrust as to the solvency of the eastern insurance companies, we can feel a State pride in the stability of the North American, of Philadelphia, not only the oldest company in the State, but the oldest in the United States, having before the fire accumulated three millions, and now that their full losses have been ascertained to be not over half a million, at the outside, it leaves them the large sum of over two and a half million of assets. Those having their property insured by this old Pennsylvania company can certainly feel comfortable.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅝	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112⅝	112	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅝	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds (10-40)	109	108	108¼
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾

The New York *Times* says: Examination by the different Insurance Companies has resulted, as we felt sure would be the case, in fixing a comparatively moderate estimate upon the losses inflicted upon that interest in New York. The amounts at stake on Chicago property have for some years been gradually reduced by most of our city companies, so that it is likely that the heaviest losses will fall upon the great English corporations, which do business all over the world, and are abundantly able to meet any claims against them. Nothing but the most cruel feeling of panic betrayed in some quarters, that insurance companies were bound to pay claims made against them on the presentation and without question. The usual sixty days will give ample time for reasoning in the cases where the losses are strictly cash items, will need to be disturbed. Full particulars on this point will be known to-day, and the companies; in furnishing which our insurance managers have been commendably prompt and explicit.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, and Coupon Securities of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 12, 1871.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
C. & R.	80½	81	81	81	81	81	81
Pa. Central	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Erie	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Harlem							
Cleveland							
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Cent.	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Clev. & Pitts.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
N. Y. C.	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Pitts. & Ft. W.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Tol. & Wabash	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Pac. mail							
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Chic. & Alton							
Do. pf.	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
U. P. & Ext.							
U. P. Central							
Canton	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Quicksilver							
Quicksilver pf.							
Adams Ex.	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Wells F. Ex.							
American Ex.	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish us for comparison the quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	97¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	61¾
Catawissa preferred	37
Old Colony and Allegheny Railroad	47
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61
North Pennsylvania Railroad	54½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	120
Schuylkill Navigation	19
Reading	93¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the account of customers, and at the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan at sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, October 13, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The dullness that has held possession of the market for some time continues. In fact all pertaining to the oil market was entirely devoid of life and activity. The oil men say we have no oil market at present, and that all parties interested they ought to know. In the meantime our readers may rest assured that the first sale that comes under our notice will be duly recorded.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote the nominal rates as follows: Spot or October 12½c; all year, S. O., 11¾c; B. O., all year, 12½c; Parkers, $4 65; lower creek $4 35; Oil City, $4 60 @ $4 65 per bbl.

REFINED.

Market steady as relates to prices, but in regard to sales there was nothing done. We quote October and November 19c; December 19½c.

For later oil dispatches see fourth page.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—The Titusville *Herald* says: The market was very quiet; prices unchanged yesterday, sellers remaining firm and not inclined to accept the terms of buyers, save for small lots. We quote the following sales:

SALES:

1,000 bbls Upper Creek, Church Run $4 75
1,000 bbls do do 4 70
5,000 bbls Petrea, T. B. O., of the year 4 65
2,500 bbls do do, 42 gravity 4 70
2,000 bbls Lower Creek, regardless 4 82½
500 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity 4 85
250 bbls do do, 47 gravity 4 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, 41 gravity 5 02½

OIL CITY, October 12.—Market opened at the 11th. Market very dull at 9½c; sale of 1,000 bbls November or all time; cases quiet at 20½c; crude in bulk held 14½; 14¾c for regular grades; 14½c for 45 gravity. Pipe Philadelphia delivery more in buyers favor. We quote refined at 24½@25c.

TITUSVILLE, October 12.—Market quiet; sales at $4 62½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 12.—Market quiet and inactive at $4 50 to $4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 12.—Market quiet at $4 80.

OIL CITY, October 12.—Market quiet and unchanged; ordinary on lower creek, held at $4 82½ to $4 85; 47 gravity, Oil City, held at $5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Market quiet; s. w. 24½c to 24¾c; futures unchanged; cases 20¼c; crude, 14c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, October 12.—Market dull, quiet and just a shade weaker; spot offered at 25c. We quote all the month nominally at 24½@24¾c, with 24c bid. Crude quiet and prices unchanged. Reported sales 2,000 bbls., 40 to 42 gravity, at 14½c; spot held, 40 to 42 gravity, at 14½c to 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Crude 14c. Refined, October, 24¼@24½c. November and December 24¼@24½c; market dull and nothing doing.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 12.—Market quiet at $4 67.

FRANKSTOWNVILLE, October 12.—Market very quiet at $4 60.

TITUSVILLE, October 12.—Market very quiet but firm at $4 80@—.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 12.—Market firm and strong at $4 90@4 95; sales, 2,000 bbls. saloon.

ROUSEVILLE, October 12.—Market quiet but firm; sales at $4 80@—; prices firm at $4 80 to $4 85. Very little doing.

OIL CITY, October 12.—Market quiet and inactive, rather little disposition to buy or sell; held at $5 to $5 05; none of record.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Sterling Oil Works	840
Common Oil Works	420
Spring Oil Works	210
Union Oil Works	210
Keystone Oil Works	420
Standard Oil Works	840
Total	3,360

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
T. Hulings	Hunting Oil Works	80
Bates & G.	Riverside Oil Works	80
J. W. Jones	Hartford Oil Works	160
J. N. Rathbone	Keystone Oil Works	140
J. Hunter	Hunting Oil Works	140
J. Hunter	Spring Oil Works	210
J. Hunter	Riverside Oil Works	210
J. Hunter	Keystone Oil Works	210
J. Hunter	Kensington Oil Works	210
H. McKnight	Commercial Oil Works	420
H. McKnight	Commercial Oil Works	420
Wells & Co.	National Oil Works	420
Total shipments		3,360

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALTOONA, Saturday Afternoon, October 14, 1871.

Standard Oil Co, 875 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 470 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 400 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 250 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Oil Co, 126 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
P. W. Schaffner, 91 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
P. W. Schaffner, 154 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
P. W. Swindle, 100 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
James A Co, 413 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Bolton, Martin & Co, 105 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
P. McKelvy & Co, 45 barrels to W. P. Logan & Co.
J. A McKee & Sons, 235 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Reed Bly & Co, 104 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Triumph Oil Works, 339 barrels to Logan, Bros & Co Philadelphia.
J. N. Reiter, 102 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Bowen & Wagner, 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments 3,818

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Union Refining Storing Co, 156 bbls to Logan Bro & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments 156

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, October 12, 1871. }

The following is a review of the five stock market for the week ending October 11th.

Cattle.

At the close of our report for last week the market was active, and although the number of buyers here are more than sufficient to take all the cattle offering, still the market as above noted, was rather inclined to be dull. On Thursday morning it opened up, but without any perceptible change, cattle selling now, and at prices about the same as had ruled during the early part of the week.

The quality of the cattle offered was a mixture of all grades and of sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious. And notwithstanding the fact that the receipts were considerably lighter than those of the previous week, the buyers were not anxious to purchase, for had they been, there were enough of them on hand to have made the market active and animated one, but they all complained of very bad markets East, and on this account were not disposed to operate to any great extent, until they can see some change for the better in the way of good markets. Some cattle changed hands at prices the same as had ruled on Wednesday and the market closed with quite a number unsold, on Friday the market was dull, and prices not quite so good as had ruled on Thursday. The arrivals were principally for Eastern markets, excepting some fourteen loads which were placed on sale, but only paid for the week previous. The reported sales of the week on Friday evening dull and with a downward tendency. This week the market opened up firm at about the closing rates of last, with a light supply of cattle on sale. Yesterday some were inclined to thinking the run would be an exceeding light one, purchased some nine loads and for a while the market was active and prices probably a little better than last week. The demand was principally for fancy cattle, and the general impression among dealers is that prices cannot be obtained for cattle to-day that could have been had yesterday.

The market is inactive, but few cattle changing hands, prices are pretty much the same as last week. Following are the quotations ruling: Extra, 1,200 to 1,350 steer, $5 25 to 5 45; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to 5 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 00 to 4 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 00 to 3 50.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the arrivals of hogs were heavy and in quality not so good as had been offering. Under the influence of bad reports from the East the market closed on Wednesday evening dull and declined downwards. On Thursday it opened dull and slow, with very little changing hands, and prices from 5 to 10c per hundred pounds lower than had ruled on Wednesday. On Friday the arrivals were heavy and the market slow and dragging, sales being effected with difficulty. A good many hogs were sent east on first hands and the market closed dull. This week it opened up active, on Monday buyers purchasing liberally at prices about the same as had ruled at the last previous week. Tuesday the market was slow and dull, not many hogs selling, as the buyers, having purchased liberally, will have to work off some of the supply before taking more. The following are the quotations ruling: Extra Philadelphia and Baltimore grades; Extra Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 50 to $4 65; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; rough to common, $4 00.

At the time of closing our last report the arrivals of sheep were heavy, and the market, under the influence of a light demand slow and dull. On Thursday the market opened dragging and continued so the whole of the week, the receipts not purchasing as liberally as heretofore. During the early part of this week the arrivals were light and the market active, as good feeding was prevailing and stock changing hands at full rates, but during the latter part of the week the receipts of heavy receipts the feeling is not so good, and sales are made slowly. The quality of the stock offered is better than for some time. The following are the rates current: Extra, 5 to 5½c; good to prime sheep, 4½ to 5c; fair, 75 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to 5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to 4 50; common to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to 3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00 to $2 00.

Following are sales, from which the reader can form an idea of the market:

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
21	21,020	3 20	16	20,220	4 60
22	22,000	4 50	17	17,000	4 60
16	16,140	4 50	1	1,060	4 60
20	20,000	4 50	17	17,160	4 60
19	19,000	4 25	4	3,220	2 00
1	1,040	4 25	2	2,220	2 00
14	12,960	3 60	6	5,960	2 62
14	14,000	4 50	1	1,000	2 62
17	16,160	3 75	2	2,500	2 00
18	17,000	4 50	1	1,000	2 00
1	1,180	3 00	2	2,000	2 00
1	1,000	3 00	1	1,000	2 00
18	21,460	4 50	2	2,000	2 00
18	21,060	4 50	1	1,000	2 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD

18	19,050	4 50	24	20,530	3 15

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

16	19,220	4 50	24	20,480	4 90
19	19,000	4 50	17	15,300	4 75
18	17,000	4 50	17	15,240	4 60
1	1,000	4 00	17	15,300	4 75
18	20,000	4 50	17	20,700	4 75
17	16,160	4 50	1	1,000	4 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

18	18,000	4 50	2	1,840	4 25

SMITH, WATSON & RIDGOS SOLD

18	17,000	4 60	24	16,150	4 00
18	18,000	4 50	24	16,300	4 00

SMITH, WATSON & RIDGOS SOLD

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
52	12,160	4 60	24	5,900	4 50
52	12,500	4 60	24	5,900	4 50
52	12,500	4 75	24	16,000	4 40
52	12,500	4 75	24	16,000	4 40
52	12,500	4 75	24	16,000	4 40
52	12,500	4 75	24	16,000	4 40
52	12,500	4 75	24	16,000	4 40
52	24,940	4 60	24	22,920	4 50
52	12,720	4 60	24	22,920	4 50
24	9,600	4 40	24	10,240	4 50
24	4,200	4 50	24	4,200	4 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD

19	9,830	4 20	104	20,340	4 25
19	9,830	4 20	104	20,340	4 25
19	9,830	4 20	104	20,340	4 25
19	27,920	4 80	233	43,240	4 60
19	27,920	4 80	233	43,240	4 60
19	11,560	4 70	41	14,800	4 30
19	12,500	4 70	41	14,800	4 30
19	12,500	4 70	41	9,840	4 30
19	12,500	4 70	41	9,840	4 30
19	24,940	4 60	104	22,920	4 50
19	9,720	4 60	41	9,840	4 30
24	9,600	4 40	26	10,240	4 45
24	4,200	4 50	26	4,200	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

26	25,040	4 50	26	12,040	4 40
26	4,200	4 50	26	4,200	4 50

SCHUPER & BRADLEY BOUGHT FROM

219	64,410	4 60	240	25,060	4 50
219	64,410	4 60	240	25,060	4 50
11	1,860	4 50	20	2,400	4 50
11	1,860	4 50	20	2,400	4 50
104	23,300	4 60	235	17,640	4 50
104	23,300	4 60	235	17,640	4 50
104	20,240	4 60	235	24,240	4 50

WEMMERLING & HUGHES BOUGHT.

219	61,780	4 50	79	24,870	4 50
11	1,860	4 50	21	6,560	4 50
11	2,500	4 50	21	6,560	4 50
221	49,980	4 50	32	14,020	4 50
11	2,500	4 50	21	2,500	4 50

Sheep.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
114	9,200	4 75	16	1,440	4 25
114	9,200	4 75	16	1,440	4 25
114	10,040	4 50	16	1,440	4 25
114	10,040	4 50	16	6,450	3 00
114	9,120	4 75	16	1,280	3 00
114	9,120	4 75	16	1,280	3 00

SMITH, WATSON & RIDGOS SOLD

55	9,900	5 00	16	12,540	4 85
55	9,900	5 00	16	9,840	2 85

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD

167	8,350	4 60	221	16,760	4 10
167	8,350	4 60	221	16,760	4 10

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

167	8,350	4 60	221	17,720	4 25
167	8,350	4 60	221	17,720	4 25
167	15,600	5 00	224	15,680	4 25
167	15,600	5 00	224	15,680	4 25

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

100	8,100	4 60	200	15,700	10 off 3 75
100	15,000	4 50	200	15,500	4 65
100	8,150	4 50	67	6,040	4 65
100	8,150	4 50	67	6,040	4 65
167	16,180	3 60	191	13,460	4 00
167	15,200	4 50	191	13,460	4 00
167	17,300	4 50	98	8,300	4 75
167	14,000	4 50	98	8,300	4 75
167	14,720	4 50	98	28,160	4 75
167	16,720	4 50	98	8,300	4 75

H. KEISMAN & CO. BOUGHT

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
104	15,600	4 50	21	2 lambs per head.	1 25
104	15,100	4 50	20	1,200	4 00
104	15,100	4 50	20	1,200	4 00
104	15,600	4 50	21	sheep	4 50
104	15,600	4 50	21	2,520	4 50
104	16,640	4 75	171	11,000	4 65
104	16,640	4 75	171	11,000	4 65
104	14,720	4 50	21	2,520	4 50
104	15,600

[Continued from First Page.]

A PITTSBURGHER AT CHICAGO.

His Experiences There.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. D. C. Mead, of this city, returned home from a western trip. He was in Chicago on Wednesday and the day previous, and from him we glean some interesting particulars of the great conflagration. Mr. Mead was returning from St. Louis to Pittsburgh via Chicago. The train he was on board was crowded with Chicago "drummers," agents and salesmen of every class, who had been scattered over the far West and South, when the news of the great fire reached them. Some were fearfully anxious about their families, not knowing where to go to find them—not knowing, indeed, whether they had a roof over their heads at all. All on board the train had given up in despair, and their hearts sickened at the prospect before them. On the train was a committee from 38. Louis, who had in charge a car loaded with cooked provisions and quinine, which was forwarded to the scene of the fire.

The train arrived in or near what was once Chicago at eight o'clock in the morning. The passengers were compelled to get out and walk, as from the spot where the depot used to stand, the fire having destroyed the track the distance noted. Mr. Meade and the other passengers then started toward what once was the centre of Chicago, passing a long succession of charred ruins on the west side rising up to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad depot, which was fortunately saved.

Passing over the Madison street bridge Mr. Mead says, "the most appalling sight ever witnessed in this country greeted our eyes. Every vestige of what was once the grand city of Chicago lay before me a mass of smouldering ruins. Nothing was to be seen from Polk street, along the line of the river to the lake, extending northward at least a distance of four miles, save here a tottering chimney, there a lamp-post, and the blackened ends of telegraph pole. This certainly was the most complete description of a great city that human eye ever gazed upon.

A walk over the streets of the once busy city and I encountered thousands of people, stood gazing and gazing amid the hot walls, now and then stopping to loosen their feet from the molten lead of the gas wires which washed on the sidewalks, if such you can call them. The people hung down their heads and had little to say. Now and then some one about losing man did I notice to stop in front of some ruin and as he looked at it the tears would flow down his cheeks.

So complete is the obliteration of every old known position that there are many holders of property who cannot tell where their property is. The fact of the recording of the deeds having been burned up, in the court house, will only make this matter worse.

While there I asked an Irishman where a certain store had been. The man looked at the large lava and answered: "I have lived in Chicago and walked its streets for twenty years, but this morning I'm a stranger."

Already the scouring element has licked up the Necrosian pavement all down to the sand, a more complete destruction of everything combustible, and a great deal that has heretofore been considered fire-proof, cannot be imagined.

Nearly all the debris has been deposited in the canal, giving the burnt district much of its original appearance. It looks like a great level plain were the "noble red man" had just finished a huge hoe-down.

On the corner of a street intersecting Michigan avenue, a small frame shed was left by the pavers, on it is "This house for sale." It would take a telescope of considerable power to find that house. Some have suggested a fire-proof composition of pole on which was painted some thousand acres of the most valuable land for sale at $1 25 per acre. Inquire next door."

In conclusion Mr. Meade states that he feels assured that Chicago will rise from its ashes grander, and that five years from now the city will be in as prosperous a condition as ever before. Many dollars were being excavated where the debris had not got cool, and before a week passes there will be an immense amount of building going on. Everything of sawn, while the masons, the architects, the brickmens, and every other branch of industry will be earnestly at work rebuilding Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE FIRE.

[From the Inquirer.]

The Pennsylvania Railroad is an inconsiderable sufferer by the Chicago fire, and the stocks and bonds are as valuable now as they were a week ago, while the Reading Railroad lost nothing at all by the conflagration. The eagerness with which holders parted with these securities at the opening of the stock at ruinous prices was without a parallel, or reason. They are in every sense as valuable now as at any other time, and the same remarks will apply with equal force to many other of the securities so recklessly sacrificed yesterday.

The determination of the managing committee of Philadelphia to deal liberally with their customers is therefore as wise as commendable. No one doubts that it was their object to do precisely in this case they have done, but it does not always happen that the demands of the managing committee are so prompt to act so generously as they have done in this instance. They might have closed their vaults against the demands of their customers, and no one could say that the policy they will save Philadelphia from a financial crisis like that which burst upon the two days ago over the money centers of New York.

WHAT AN INSURANCE AGENT OBSERVED.

Mr. E. L. Ireton, a Cincinnati insurance agent, who witnessed the fires in Chicago, arrived in St. Louis "fearful shock of great red flame, a thousand to one wife and half a mile deep." In an ordinary fire, he goes on to say, the walls stand. In Chicago the walls stand in only a few instances, and these only to the height of a single story. In the great conflagration, nothing, is left to indicate the form of the buildings. They have just crumbled away. The Nicolson pavements were burnt to the depth of one, two and three inches. The stringers, by the intense heat, have been drawn up, and are now sticking up all over the Nicolson pavements. In the Tribune office was stored the fire first on one corner, the wind at the time blowing from the east. Shortly afterward it veered round to the northeast, and then to the north and west, and four o'clock in the morning changed frequently. It seemed for a long time as if the whole city would be saved, but the wind at last swept the flames all over it, and it at last succumbed to the fate that had overtaken the rest of the city.

CHICAGO WILL RISE AGAIN.

[From the New York Herald.]

Will Chicago recover from this blow? Will trade find other channels of distribution and other points of convergence? We have no idea that this city will follow the destiny of many great cities of ancient times, such as Babylon, Nineveh or Palmyra, and rise no more. Chicago is not a dead city. She lies in the midst of a productive country and a vast and growing population which is full of industry and intelligence. Her commercial position constitutes the great arteries of commerce will remain concentrated there. Her business men demand, probably, the trade of the lakes. If we mistake not Chicago will rise again from her ashes in the most splendid grandeur, and will become more beautiful than ever. It will take some years to bring this about, but the same energy which gave rise to the city enterprising growth within the last ten or twenty years can rebuild it again in as short a time, or even in less time.

[From the New York World.]

And what is perhaps the most important of all her remaining advantages and sources of resuscitation, Chicago has lost none of her energy, her indomitable, indomitable men of business. They can more easily re-establish themselves in Chicago than they can in any other city in the country. They will not break from their creditors in the East, nor from their customers in the West. The great, magnificent northwest must still be supplied with goods, and they will continue to furnish the supply. New men in new cities have not their business acquaintances, and cannot build stores and collect stocks as quickly as the Chicago merchants can rebuild and renew them. Chicago will restore herself before competitors can come into the field.

A special to the New York *Times* says: Potter Palmer, of Chicago, now at the East, was overtaken at Erie on Monday noon, with other Chicago gentlemen, by full advices of the disaster. He places his loss at a large figure. Indeed, in the single item of rents it will reach $200,000 per annum. But he instantly dispatched to his agent at Chicago to "Clear away the ruins of the Palmer House and prepare to rebuild at once, and push the work on the fire proof hotel," the completion of which will be hastened several months by the disaster.

Set it down that Chicago still lives. Her home, her industrial energetics are still largely intact. Very few of her manufacturing establishments were destroyed. The loss falls in her private institutions, her large buildings, her costly dwellings and finally and chiefly on an army of the lower cases of tenants and back and mercantile employes. With these losses many fine homes have gone, but the city as a city remains to build anew upon. Said a leading banker and large loser to one of the reporters of the New York *Times*: "Young man, tell New York to stand steady on the center, and Chicago will rely on the right."

One thing deserves to be given as the key fact to this great fire. The devastation has wiped away the fame of Chicago in the destruction of her mill buildings, and those mill buildings have in turn overwhelmingly wiped out the fame of the fact that a stately factory has before this been destroyed by cotton waste. For the past 15 years there has been the pernicious practice of Chicago to save its old-time wooden structures to be moved again and again into the rear, thereby saving the material and impair the streets in their rickety hegiras.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The capital that is gone cannot be restored, and there are thousands of business men who will have to begin life anew, and whose life will henceforth be a struggle with poverty. Business will move forward at an undiminished pace, but the strain will be made the multitude of ruined men, who will have to pass out of the ordeals of misfortune. Many of the new prosperity will come to new men, who will thrown by the destruction of the old competitors, and therefore the future growth can be no consolation to the present victims.

The New York Journal of Commerce notes this instance: A Chicago merchant now in town evinces the enterprise and the courage of his class by buying sugars and syrups to stock the new store which he is going to open in Chicago—his old place being in ashes. He says in his letter now before us, "We shall stride every inch of the way again at once, and believe we can have a store built and in operation by the time we can get goods." This is the genuine Yankee pluck that has built up Chicago, and will rebuild it very soon, more beautiful and durable than before.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The speed and magnificence of the recuperation of Chicago will be not only wonderful, but the most astonishing feat in her wonderful history. In one thing it will be a wonder, that her people have not have discovered that the quickest mistipulation of their treasures will be in rebuilding Chicago.

The St. Louis merchants propose to organize a determination to pay promptly their losses, amounting in the aggregate to over half a million dollars.

The General Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, at Cincinnati, says: "The Ætna is able to pay as yet the exact amount of our losses, but we exclude from the operation of this rule all losses by conflagration. The Ætna has six millions of dollars of assets, and will still be the strongest of American insurance companies, and will immediately liquidately have a corps of adjusters on the spot, and all losses will be paid promptly."

A ST. LOUIS MILLER WANTS A BID.

A well-known miller in St. Louis, representing mills enough to produce for forwarding to New York, Boston and other New England points, and to Baltimore, 4,000 barrels of flour and 200 tons of feed per day, wants a bid from some responsible transportation company that accepts at a rate of freight to be unchanged for from three to seven days.

INSURANCE IN BOSTON.

The *Traveller* gives a list of the risks and losses of Boston insurance companies, the amount of the aggregate to over $5,000,000. The *Advertiser* says of the Boston life insurance companies are understood to have heavy investments in Chicago mortgages, but it is hoped that with the liberal margins taken and the value of the land their losses may not be great.

SOME FACTS FROM AN EYE WITNESS.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial's Correspondent.]

The flames licked up wood, matter and turned thick partitions of brick to impalpable dust. The shock of the court house, covering with its wings a whole block, and standing isolated, remains erect for the most part, but its stones are torn and crumbled at the joints, the cornices are all ragged on a diagonal, and a window, the interior is all gone, and the whole structure must come down. The *Tribune* building and the splendid massive stone building of the First National Bank of Chicago, are also fire and fire proof; are mainly erect, but they are gutted inside, and the flames have left the blocks of stone, rendering them unsightly and useless. Fragments of the walls of the Ingalese House stand up to the height of two stories, and the ruins of the spacious new office is gone. As for the balance of the business of one hundred and fifty blocks in the south division, they are simply swept off the face of the earth, not one stone remaining upon another. The same is true of the entire North Division, where ninety thousand people dwelt and had innumerable retail stores. The whole area is literally barred to the ground. Scarcely anything is left standing in the North Division that is as high as a big cabin chimney. A vast expanse of black, crumbling and smoking ruins, much too great for the eye to take in at any one view, is all that is left of the metropolitan pride of Chicago.

The surface of the Nicolson pavements is charred and corrugated to the depth of two inches, and in some places is consumed to the very base. The stones were split into little bits, and broad flat stones are pulverized. In the hotel burnt out, the brick walls of the passage leading to La Salle street tunnel are split into irregular fragments, and sections of the steel iron railing on top were so distorted by the very ordeal that they are upreared in the air and are hanging over the backs of astonishing sections. Iron and granite yielded like chaff in that colossal blast furnace.

The site of Crosby's Opera House is simply a heap of rubbish, with no walls standing, and the Sherman and Tremont are equally obliterated. Some of the finest streets in the city are strewn up with the ruins of brick. Were it not for the smoke and smouldering flames, the heart of Chicago would pass for Pompeii exhumed. The wind and showers of to-day have cooled the ruins in general, so that no inconvenience from heat was felt by those who traversed the blazed them this afternoon; but the smoke is thick and makes going for eyes.

The old and leading citizens of Chicago are benumbed by this awful visitation, but can not be said to have lost their nerve entirely. They have a cheering faith that the insurance will pay the bulk of losses, and the vivid sympathy manifested all over the North in reasoning and deserving. But the question is, what can be done? Winter is close upon us, and extensive building goes with the summer. If the burnt district blocks are restored in all their former splendor, they will again be at the mercy of the wooden West Side and the private whacks. The Chicago that remains is a terribly combustible remnant, and future is not to be thought of. The citizens suggested that four members of the Finance Committee give their individual notes for $25,000 each, the remaining members to send indorsements, and thus the committee would become individually responsible. He also suggested that the $200,000 be patroled for next year in a general assessment upon the taxpayers, or by the issue of bonds running for years. Should either of these suggestions be adopted, he hoped the committee appointed to solicit funds would be sent East at once. The citizens would have to contribute their assessment next year, and their subscriptions now should be voluntary.

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INTELLIGENT ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES.

The publishers of the *Spectator*, a well known New York insurance journal, have this to say concerning the probable loss:

We have seen such extravagant estimates of losses that we shrink from assenting to be able to make any accurate estimate, we cannot imagine that, after deducting the amount of insurance, the loss will much exceed $20,000,000. In the terrible fire at Portland, in the New York "great fire" of 1835, and, indeed, in every conflagration with which we are ages float up to very large sums. While left standing, the greatest loss is generally by the sale, at the sale of damaged goods, and other items go to the mortgage what at first seemed an irreparable disaster. In the great fire in Troy, in 1862, the loss of $5,000,000 was declared at the time to be enormous, but in the course of two years, so fierce in its onward sweep, and so hot on its boundaries, that no one could approach near enough to see what buildings are left standing, and when it is asserted that every building is swept away in such or such a district, it is simply so to say, until the smoke clears away, and we can have the materials for something like a correct judgment.

PITTSBURGH STILL AT WORK.

More Provisions—More Money—More Clothing—Pittsburgh Depot Established in Chicago, Etc.

The Trustees of the Relief Fund met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, in the Mayor's private parlor, Mayor Brush in the chair, and Josiah Cohen, Esq., officiating as Secretary.

The announcement was made that dispatches had been received, urging that now, supplies of money, clothing, bedding, blankets, &c., be sent to the people in Chicago, rather than provisions, as abundance of those having been received for the present.

In response to some inquiries made, it was suggested that those desiring to contribute instead of money, clothing, bedding, &c., could send directly to the trustees, who will deliver it to the committee in Chicago, which will give it to the sufferers in better advantage than others. But those having clothing, bedding, blankets, &c., on hand, are urged to lose no time in contributing, as the weather is cool, and the sufferers are becoming gradually thinner, and their occupants.

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As an evidence of the energy and enterprise of many of the citizens, Mr. Patterson states that the proprietor of the Briggs house leased the hotel known as the Sherman House, in Chicago, for ten days, with, and that the proprietor of the Sherman House had leased the Briggs house for ten days, and would go to Chicago for the purpose on Monday next.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply was very inadequate on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on that morning of the latter day the hotels were charging $1 per glass. One of the Pittsburgh firemen was charged that amount for going through the cleansing process, but he was not caught napping again. During Wednesday night the water rose about three feet in the river bank, and the water pipes throughout the city were supplied therefrom. The car loads of provisions from Pittsburgh, it is hoped, will reach Fort Wayne flatboard yesterday.

Mr. Patterson received detail of many more incidents in connection with the woe-begone city, but they have nearly all been referred to in the telegraph and it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

FITTSBURGHERS' LOSSES.

He came across several former Pittsburghers, however, and learned from them the following concerning their misfortunes: Captain John Young, one of our Jury Commissioners, who attended the regular army, lost everything—house and furniture, clothing and everything but the suit he wore. Mr. Young, however, was fortunate enough to save a half dozen old rusty cap on, a borrowed shirt, a blouse and a pair of pants, and started for home to greet his wife and heart songs to tender some assistance, relief and comfort in this lamentable extremity.

The Mayor has been authorized by the city, to tender our humble mite toward the universal good. We shall be happy to receive, if not relieved, we are authorized to raise funds for the relief of the suffering citizens of Chicago will accept the offer of our city, and send the agent of a branch of the Pittsburgh Opera House, to be given on any Wednesday evening, as a matinee that may be fixed upon hereafter.

Our present star, Lawrence Barrett, Esq., and every person connected with the house, from the manager, the members of the orchestra, &c., &c., &c., have generously tendered their services for such an occasion, and it will only remain for the kind hearted and benevolent citizens to make the benefit worthy of them by their liberal patronage and presence. The entire receipts of the occasion will be donated.

Most respectfully your humble servant, &c.,

JOHN A. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Lessee and Manager of the New Pittsburgh Opera House.

It was stated by the Mayor that the managers of the other theatres and some of the musical and literary societies had tendered their services for the same in this connection that Manager Boamer, of the Fifth Avenue Opera House, as early as Monday last had tendered his services for that night, and stands ready to arrange details for any time that may be select.

On motion the Mayor appointed the following gentlemen a committee to confer with the managers of the theatres and other societies and tender the solicitations to arrange for the carrying out of their generous offers: James F. Barr, Hugh Maguire and Robert Pitcairn.

PITTSBURGH DEPOT ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO.

The following resolution was offered by J. Harvey Jones:

Resolved, In order to establish a systematic means of distributing Funds, &c., collected in our city and State for Chicago, that a committee of three be appointed by the Mayor, who shall go to Chicago, and in connection with the Mayor of that city, establish a depot to be known as the Pittsburgh depot for the distribution of supplies and other materials collected in our locality for the needy sufferers in Chicago. Adopted.

It was decided that the Trustees meet at the Mayor's office every morning at ten o'clock. The meeting then adjourned.

Mayor Brush then appointed the following gentlemen to establish the depot in Chicago, in accordance with the foregoing resolution: Messrs. J. Harvey Jones, Hugh Maguire and Thomas Marshall and Thomas H. Phelps. All the supplies forwarded from that city will be sent to their address. The committee will attended personally to the discharging of the provisions and clothing, and will report regularly to the Trustees, so that the work may be well done, and what is necessary to be done. The committee, or a member of it, will remain in Chicago as long as there is any necessity for it. Mr. Phelps, the chief engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, will place the cars at their disposal.

Col. Phillips said that the Mayor had telegraphed Mayor Mason of Chicago that the city had subscribed $100,000 and that he could draw on him for that amount. The meeting had been called to provide this $100,000, for the reason that there is no appropriation to draw from. He suggested that four members of the Finance Committee give their individual notes for $25,000 each, the remaining members to send indorsements, and thus the committee would become individually responsible. He also suggested that the $200,000 be patroled for next year in a general assessment upon the taxpayers, or by the issue of bonds running for years. Should either of these suggestions be adopted, he hoped the committee appointed to solicit funds would be sent East at once. The citizens would have to contribute their assessment next year, and